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Terrorism Review

February-March 2001

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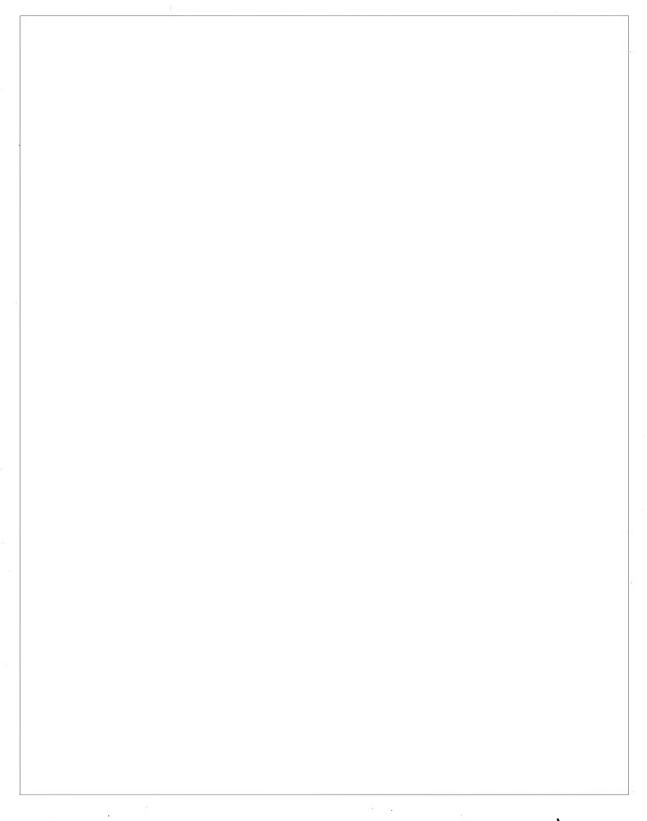


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**************************************	This Review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to	Υ.

Information available as of 31 March 2001 was used in this Review, except as otherwise noted.







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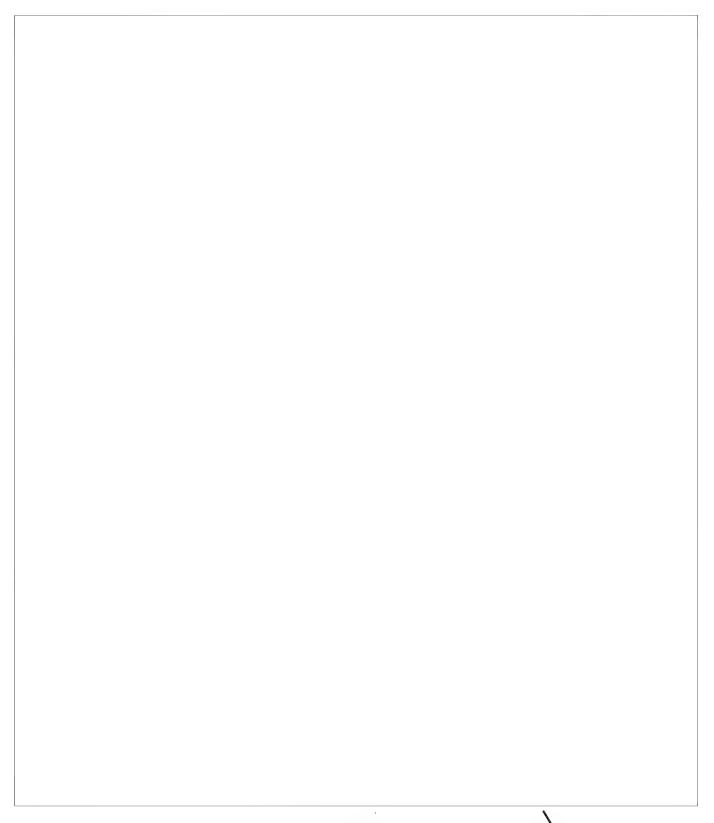


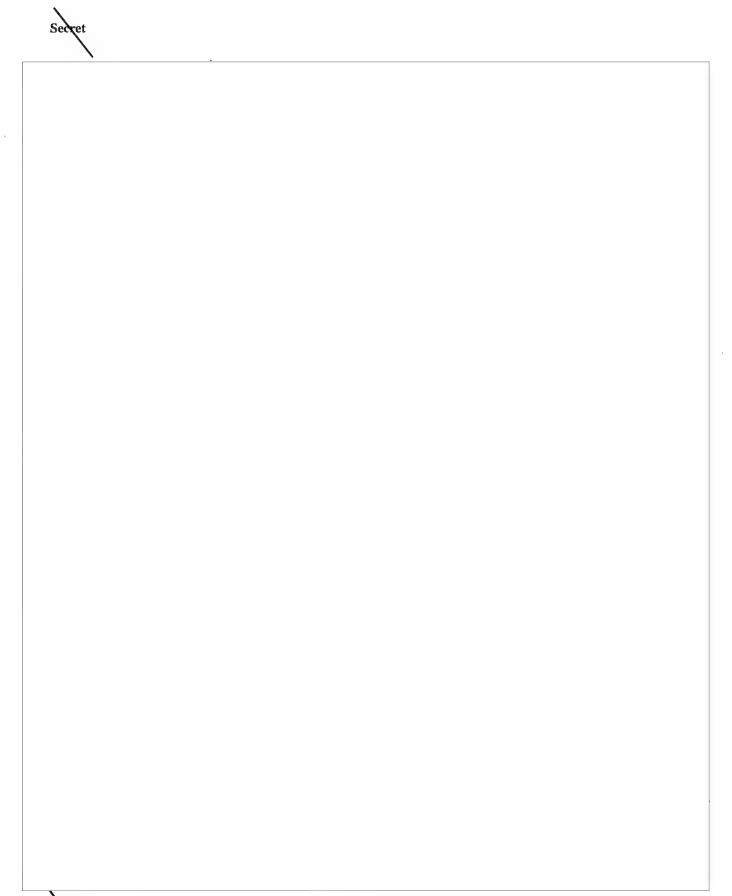
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The Terrorism Diary for April-June 2001

	Below is a compendium of April, May, and June dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we anticipate a commemorative terrorist event
3 April 1984	<i>Greece.</i> US Air Force courier Robert Judd escapes 17 November motorcycle attack with minor injuries.
7 April 1916	Ireland. Beginning of insurrection that led to independence.
8 April 1947	Iraq. Founding of ruling Ba'th Party.
11 April 1968	Palestinians. Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC)
13 April 1975	Lebanon. Christian Phalange militiamen attack bus, triggering Lebanese civil war.
14-15 April 1986	Libya. US aircraft bomb Tripoli and Banghazi in retaliation for Libyan involvement in anti-US terrorism.
15 April 1982	Egypt. Assassins of President Anwar Sadat executed.
16 April 1992	Afghanistan. Communist government in Kabul falls to mujahidin forces.
18 April 1983	Lebanon. Hizballah's terrorist wing, Islamic Jihad Organization, car-bombed the US Embassy in Beirut.
19 April 1980	Peru. The Sendero Luminoso (SL) Declaration of War.
20 April 2001	Jewish World. Commemoration of the Holocaust.
22 April 1997	Peru. Death of MRTA Leader Nestor Cerpa Cartolini during the hostage rescue mission at the Japanese Ambassador's Residence.
24 April 1915	Armenians. National Day of Sorrow. Commemorates Turkish massacre.
24 April 1987	Greece. 17 November bombs US military shuttle bus causing minor injuries.
26 April 2001	Israel. Independence Day.
27 April 1999	Greece. Revolutionary Nuclei bombs Intercontinental Hotel, killing a Greek woman and injuring a Greek man.
28 April 1937	Iraq. Birthday of Saddam Husayn.



29 April 1986	<i>India</i> . Sikh militants declare independent republic of Khalistan at Golden Temple in Amritsar; militants expelled from temple next day.			
I May	Socialist World. May Day (commemorates labor violence in Chicago).			
1 May 1980	<i>Peru.</i> Destruction of electoral material in Chuschi, Cangallo Province, marks beginning of armed struggle by Sendero Luminoso; anniversary is commemorated by acts of violence throughout May, but especially on 16 May.			
2 May 1953	Jordan. King Hussein assumed constitutional power.			
6 May 1900	Iran. Birthday of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.			
14 May 1948	Middle East. Beginning of first Arab-Israeli war.			
15 May 1948	Palestinians. Palestine Day (end of UN mandate); 15 May Organization, founded in 1979 by remnant of Special Operations Group of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), takes its name from this event.			
17 May 1983	Lebanon, Israel. Signing of troop withdrawal accord (known as 17 May Agreement).			
24-25 May 2000	Lebanon, Israel. Israel Defense Forces withdraw from southern Lebanon.			
26 May 1991	Georgia. Independence Day.			
30 May 1972	Israel. Japanese Red Army massacre at Lod Airport, Tel Aviv-Yafo.			
1 June 1976	Palestinians. During this month, Syria entered the civil conflict in Lebanon on the side of the Christian Phalange and against the Palestinians and their Muslim allies. In response, Palestinian renegade Abu Nidal renamed his terrorist group—then based in Iraq—the Black June Organization and began attacking Syrian targets.			
3 June 1989	Iran. Death of Ayatollah Khomeini.			
4 June 1982	Israel, Lebanon. First Israeli bombing of Beirut.			
5 June 1963	Iran. National Day of Mourning; Revolution Day; Day of Uprising, to commemorate the arrest of Ayatollah Khomeini by police under the Shah.			
5 June 1967	Middle East. Beginning of the Six-Day War.			
6 June 1982	Israel, Lebanon. Israeli forces invade Lebanon.			
6 June 1984	India. Army storms the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar.			
8 June 1967	Palestinians. Founding of Palestinian rejectionist group Sa'iqa, a.k.a. Thunderbolt.			



8 June 2000	<i>Greece</i> . British Defense Attache Stephen Saunders assassinated by 17 November motorcycle gunmen.				
9 June 1984	Peru. Launching of guerrilla action by MRTA; the takeover of a radio station in Lima.				
18 June 1953	Egypt. Evacuation Day, which is the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.				
25 June 1964	Mozambique. Founding of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique.				
25 June 1996	Saudi Arabia. Truck bombing of Khubar Towers facility in Dhahran, in which 19 US servicemen were killed and hundreds of others were wounded.				
26 June 1995	Ethiopia, Egypt. Attempted assassination of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.				
	Italy. Arrest of 13 members of the Egyptian al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya in Milan.				
28 June 1988	Greece. Revolutionary Organization 17 November car bomb kills US Navy Capt. William Nordeen.				



Chronology of International Terrorism—January-February 2001

The following incidents have met the criteria for the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review. These incidents are the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism

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Africa	
29 January	Nigeria: Armed militants stormed oil flow stations. The attack resulted in the loss of 40,000 barrels per day, according to press reports. Ijaw youths are probably responsible.
9 February	Tanzania: In Kasulu, rebels raided a refugee camp, kidnapping 13 persons and killing one other, according to press reports. The Forces for the Defense of Democracy are probably responsible
18 February	Angola: In Cassanguidi, rebels ambushed and burned a vehicle, killing two persons and wounding two others, according to press reports. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola claimed responsibility
Asia	
30 December	Philippines: In Manila, a bomb exploded in a plaza across the street from the US Embassy, injuring nine persons, according to press reports. The bomb was one of five that exploded, and officials believe the attacks were targeted against President Joseph Estrada. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front is probably responsible
31 December	Thailand: In Suan Phung, armed militants attacked a grocery store—where a New Year's celebration was being held—and killed six persons, according to press reports. The Burmese group, God's Army, is probably responsible
5 January	India: In Srinagar, a grenade exploded in the downtown area injuring 27 persons, including four police officers, according to press reports. The grenade was thrown at a police picket but fell short of its target. No one claimed responsibility.
21 January	India: In Rajpura, a grenade thrown at a security patrol missed its target, killing two civilians and a policeman and injuring 20 others, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
	India: In Jammu, a bomb exploded near the headquarters of the National Conference Party, injuring six passengers in three buses parked nearby and damaging several private vehicles, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
22 January	Afghanistan: In Kabul, a bomb exploded near the UN office and the unoccupied Iranian Embassy, resulting in no injuries or damage, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility
	India: In Kreeri, a public bus hit a landmine, killing four civilians and two soldiers and injuring 16 civilians and eight soldiers, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility
	Indonesia: According to press reports, in Merauke, armed militants kidnapped 17 persons—four Koreans and 13 Indonesians—working on a forest logging project. The kidnappers demanded \$1 million (US) dollars to compensate for

	"environmental damage," a halt to all future logging, and withdrawal of police mobile brigade forces from the district. They also demanded that the Indonesian Government open a dialog with the <i>Free Papua Movement (OPM)</i> regarding the status of Irian Jaya. <i>The Willem Onde Group</i> , a splinter group of the OPM, is probably responsible
27 January	India: According to press reports, armed militants kidnapped a district president of Shah's Awami National Conference (political party-Bangladesh) when he was moving out of his private residence without his security forces. No one claimed responsibility
28 January	India: In Srinagar, militants threw a grenade at a police post, missing their target but injuring two civilian passers-by. No one claimed responsibility
29 January	Indonesia: A bomb exploded causing no injuries but damaging the subsidiary office of the US firm Newmont Mining Corp in Lombok. No one claimed responsibility
31 January	Sri Lanka: In Colombo, two unidentified persons on a motorcycle lobbed a handgrenade onto the premises of the British nongovernmental organization, Oxfam, resulting in damage to two vehicles, but no injuries. The National Front Against Tigers Sri Lanka claimed responsibility for the attack
4 February	India: Armed militants killed four Sikhs and injured four other persons in Srinagar, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility
9 February	India: In Srinagar, armed militants set fire to several private residences. killing 15 persons, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility
16 February	Bangladesh: Armed tribesmen at a roadblock kidnapped two British citizens and two Danes working for a Danish consulting firm engaged in road work in Rangamati, according to press reports. The driver of the vehicle and one of the British kidnapped were later released to deliver a ransom note to authorities demanding \$1.6 million.
Eurasia	
6 January	Albania: In Vlore, a bomb exploded, causing no injuries but damaging a bus belonging to a Greek transport company, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
9 January	Russia: In Chechnya, according to press accounts, a US citizen working for Medecins Sans Frontieres was kidnapped. On 4 February, the hostage was released unharmed.
Europe	·
3 January	Switzerland: In Zurich, a bomb exploded outside the glass entrance doors to the office of El Al airlines, causing damage to the doors, according to press reports.

	A group calling itself <i>For a Revolutionary Perspective</i> claimed responsibility in a message faxed to the Associated Press.
6 January	Greece: In Athens, press reported an incendiary bomb placed under the vehicle of a Turkish commercial attache exploded, resulting in no injuries but causing major damage to the car. A group calling itself the Crazy Gas Cannisters claimed responsibility
17 February	Turkey: In Istanbul, press reported a bomb was found at a McDonald's restaurant and safely defused by police. No one claimed responsibility
Latin America	
2 February	Colombia: In Cesar, according to press reports, an explosion caused major damage to the railroad tracks used to transport coal by the US multinational firm Drummond. Drummond company officials said that the company was being extorted and blackmailed by Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels. Colombia: In Arauca, according to press reports, six bombs exploded along the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline, derailing a 9-car train and forcing the suspension in the pumping of crude oil. FARC rebels are suspected
Middle East	
8 January	Algeria: In Annaba, six Russian nationals were killed according to press reports. The Armed Islamic Group is probably responsible
17 January	Yemen: In Sanna, unidentified militants kidnapped a German citizen working for the German company, Preussag Energy, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility. According to the German Foreign Ministry, the German citizen was released the next day
23 January	Yemen: In Sanna, the US Ambassador to Yemen and the Yemeni Ambassador to Washington were aboard a Yemeni airliner that was hijacked by a Yemeni national during an internal flight, according to press reports. The plane, which had 91 passengers on hoard, landed safely at Djibouti Airport. No passengers or crew were injured

Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—January-February 2001

	The incidents listed below provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.
Africa	•
Angola	On 3 January, armed militants mounted an attack in Belo Horizonte, killing seven persons, wounding 12 others, kidnapping 40 women and children, and destroying several private residences and retail businesses, according to press reports. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) is probably responsible.
	On 10 January near Kuito, seven persons were killed and 14 others were injured when a passenger van hit an antitank mine, according to press reports. UNITA is probably responsible
	On 11 January in Macala, armed militants attacked two police vehicles carrying private citizens, killing six persons and injuring 12 others, according to press reports. UNITA is probably responsible
	On 12 January in Sango, armed militants attacked a village, killing nine persons and injuring 14 others, according to press reports. <i>UNITA</i> is probably responsible.
	On 1 February in Uige, local radio reported that armed UNITA rebels attacked the city, killing eight persons and injuring 40 others.
	On 7 February in Ganda, local television reported that armed UNITA rebels attacked an Angolan Armed Forces base, killing four policemen
	On 15 February in Quinzango, news reports stated that unidentified armed men attacked peasants working on a plantation, killing 20 persons and wounding 10 others. No one claimed responsibility
	On 17 February in Cachiza, news reports stated that UNITA rebels raided the village, killing 35 persons and wounding more than 10 others
Democratic Republic of the Congo	On 4 February in Kisangani, press reports stated that armed Mai-Mai militiamen ambushed civilians, killing 11 persons and wounding eight others
Senegal	On 16 February in Ziguinchor, press reports stated that armed Movement of Democratic Forces Of Casamance rebels stopped six trucks, then killed 13 persons and wounded two others.

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Tanzania

On 9 February in Kasulu, armed Forces for the Defense of Democracy rebels raided a refugee camp, killing one person and kidnapping 13 others, according to

US Embassy reports

Uganda

On 26 February in Kitgum, armed Lord's Resistance Army rebels kidnapped seven

children, according to press reports

Asia	
Bangladesh	On 20 January in Dhaka, two bombs exploded simultaneously, killing seven persons, according to press reports. The <i>Jamaat-i-Islami</i> is probably responsible.
India	On 16 January in Rosera, armed militants attacked a political gathering, killing seven persons—two National Democratic Alliance leaders and five civilians—and wounding 50 others, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
	On 12 February in Calcutta, armed militants killed a Secretary of Congress Committee member, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility
Nepal	On 4 February in Kathmandu, militants killed five persons—one senior court official and four other government officials—and wounded five others, according to press reports. The <i>Maoists</i> are probably responsible
	On 10 February in Melamchi, a boobytrapped bomb destroyed a vehicle, killing 11 police officers and four citizens, according to press reports. The <i>Maoists</i> are probably responsible.
	On 12 February in Mangalsen, a bomb exploded, killing two children and injuring nine other persons, according to press reports. The <i>Maoists</i> are probably responsible.
	On 18 February in Lamidanda, armed militants shot and killed one police officer and injured five others, according to press reports. The <i>Maoists</i> are probably responsible
	On 19 February in Dhangarhi, armed militants attacked the private residence of a relative of the former minister of the village development committee, killing him and injuring five other family members, according to press reports. The <i>Maoists</i> are probably responsible
Pakistan	On 28 January in Karachi, armed militants opened fire on a private van carrying Muslim clerics, killing five persons and injuring five others, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
	On 19 February in Dera Bugti, militants fired a rocket at the residential area of the Sui Gas Company, missing the target but hitting a water tower. No injuries or damage resulted, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility
	On 22 February in Gujranwala, an armed militant shot and killed a prominent Muslim leader, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
Philippines	On 2 January in Magsaysay, armed militants killed a pastor and three civilians, according to press reports. The New People's Army is probably responsible
	On 21 February in Patikul, a pharmacist, who was inside her service jeep, was kidnapped, according to press reports. The Abu Sayyaf Group is probably responsible.

	On 3 January in Tuburan, armed militants attacked a coconut plantation, wounding five persons, according to press reports. The <i>Moro Islamic Liberation Front</i> is probably responsible
Macedonia	On 22 January in Tearce, armed militants attacked a police station, killing one police officer and injuring three additional officers, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility
Russia	On 9 February in Osetiya, a grenade exploded, killing three persons and wounding three patrolmen, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility
Yugoslavia	On 27 January in Kosovo, armed militants killed one person and injured one other, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
Europe	
Northern Ireland	On 7 February in Belfast, a man was injured when gunmen smashed in the door of a private residence then fired gunshots through the opening, according to press reports. The <i>Loyalist Volunteer Force</i> is possibly responsible.
	On 8 February in Moygashel, a workman suffered facial injuries following a bomb blast at a building site, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
	On 17 February in Belfast, a gang of masked men abducted a man, then shot him in both ankles, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
Spain .	On 26 January in San Sebastian, a bomb blast at the military port authority killed one person and injured five others, according to press reports. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) is probably responsible
	On 22 February in San Sebastian, a car bomb exploded, killing two persons and seriously injuring a councilor and three additional officers, according to press reports. The <i>ETA</i> is probably responsible
Turkey	On 22 January in Kahta, armed militants attacked a minibus, killing one person and injuring five others, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility
	On 24 January in Diyarbakir, the Security Director and five policemen were killed in an armed attack and three other policemen were wounded, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility, but the <i>Turkish Hizballah</i> or the <i>Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)</i> is possibly responsible.
Latin America	
Colombia	On 15 January in Cauca, unidentified armed militants stopped a passenger bus, then killed 10 persons, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility.
* ,	On 17 January in Sucre, the Colombian <i>United Self-Defense Forces</i> (paramilitaries) killed 24 persons and set fire to at least 30 private residences, according to press reports



	On 21 January in Barrancabermeja, armed militants killed 12 persons and set three vehicles on fire, according to press reports. The <i>National Liberation Army (ELN)</i> is probably responsible
0 0	On 28 January in Cesar, <i>ELN</i> rebels kidnapped 15 persons during a fake roadblock. The same day, 12 of the 15 hostages were rescued, but three were still being held.
	On 30 January in Bogota, a guerrilla deserter from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) hijacked a Colombian commercial airliner carrying 22 passengers and four crewmembers, according to press reports. Later that same day, all the passengers were released unharmed
	On 21 February in Antioquia, FARC rebels detonated a bomb at a gas station. according to press reports. Two persons were killed and eight others injured
	On 21 February in Bogota, two gas tank bombs exploded at the Jose Maria Cordoba Military Cadet School, injuring four persons, according to press reports. FARC militants are probably responsible.
Aiddle East	
lgeria	On 13 January in Laghouat, armed militants killed four persons and injured four others, according to press reports. The Armed Islamic Group (GIA) is probably responsible
	On 18 January in Chlef, armed militants killed 23 persons, according to press reports. The GIA is probably responsible
	On 20 January in Medea, armed militants killed 11 persons and wounded three others, according to press reports. The GIA is probably responsible
	On 22 January in Ain Defla, armed militants killed seven persons and kidnapped one other, according to press reports. The GIA is probably responsible
	On 23 January 2001 in El Kantara, armed militants killed four persons at a fake roadblock, according to press reports. The GIA is probably responsible
	On 10 February in Medea, armed unidentified militants attacked villagers, killing 27 persons, according to press reports. The GIA is probably responsible
	On 26 February in Sidi Yahia, <i>GIA</i> rebels attacked a farmhouse, killing six persons, according to press reports
	On 28 February in Bou Haroun, GIA rebels attacked a family, killing eight persons, according to press reports
srael	On 1 January in Netanya, a car bomb exploded, wounding 40 persons The Al-Awda and HAMAS both claimed responsibility

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